The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms:—cash in Advance.

One copy one year.....$2 00
" " six months.....1 00
" " three months.....75

Liberal Discount to Clubs.

The People's Press.

VOL. XXVII. SALEM, N. C., MAY 15, 1879. NO. 20.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with all necessary material and is fully prepared to do work with NEATNESS, DISPATCH, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with any one else.

THE MORTGAGED FARM.

'Six o'clock!' said Marion Hilyard, looking up suddenly as the tall, old fashioned clock in the corner rang out its shrill announcement; 'six o'clock, and oh mother, here is Jenny Lane, punctual to the very moment. Now we shall have good news from Jack, I hope.'

She ran out to the gate, flushed and eager to receive the letter from the country carrier; and returning, seated herself on a low stool at her mother's feet and broke the envelope.

On the first glance at its contents a shade of disappointment dimmed her bright face.

Instead of reading the note aloud she glanced hurriedly over the brief lines, and then silently, with a quivering lip, placed it in her mother's hand and turned aside to a window.

This is what Mrs. Hilyard read:

'*Dear Madam*—I saw your son a few days since, when, to my surprise, he expressed himself reluctant to apply his money to the redeeming of the mortgage, saying that he required it for a speculation which promises to be more profitable to him than the holding of the farm. I have, therefore, been compelled to dispose of the mortgage to a gentleman of my acquaintance, who purposes to take immediate possession; and I consider it my duty to inform you thereof, in order that you may lose no time in making arrangements for a removal.

Very respectfully,
ABNER HARRIS.'

Mrs. Hilyard returned the letter to its envelope with a trembling hand and a dazed, bewildered look, as though unable to realize the blow which had so suddenly fallen upon them.

Her eyes met Marion's and the girl threw herself upon her knees by her mother's side and burst into a passion of tears.

'Oh, mother, mother! what shall we do? What will become of us?'

'The Lord will provide,' said Mrs. Hilyard, raising her overflowing eyes to the motto on the wall, embroidered by Marion's own hand.—'Where is your faith, my child, that it should fail you in this the very hour of need?'

'Mother, it is not so much the loss of our home nor the poverty and trial in store which grieves me, but that Jack—your own son, my own brother—should have so changed. Oh, mother, I know that our Father in Heaven will not desert us, but to whom on earth can we turn when even Jack can become worldly and heartless?'

At this moment a little blue-eyed girl burst into the room with:

'Mamma—Marion! here is Miss 'Melia Anderson at the gate, in her buggy. She says will you step out a minute, for she wants to tell you about old Mr. Millard being sunstruck; and she daren't leave her horse without somebody to hold him.'

Marion was in no condition to listen to Miss 'Melia—the greatest gossip in the neighborhood; so Mrs. Hilyard, drying her eyes, was in civility compelled to see the informal visitor. Marion, her head resting upon the window-sill behind the screen of clinging roses, could have heard every word spoken; but, absorbed in her grief, she paid no attention until the name of Wat Hinton struck upon her ear.

'It's true, for certain; for Maria had it from his own sister, Aggie Hinton. Says Maria, in her wild way, 'If he comes back with all that money'—you know his Uncle Samuel left him most of his property last year—says Maria, 'if he comes back rich, I mean to set my cap for him.' On which Aggie answers, 'Oh, you needn't; for he's to be married before long, and to a real nice, pretty girl.' Of course, Maria wanted to know all about it; but Aggie only laughed in her mysterious way, until Maria says, 'I believe you are joking?' when Aggie replies, 'If Walter isn't married before winter I'll make you a present of my new earring which he has sent me.' So you see it's certain sure; and no doubt he'll bring his bride to visit his family, and then, tell Marion, we may look out for a grand party. When the Hintons undertake to do things, they always do it handsomely.'

Marion stayed to hear no more. Gliding out at a side door, she crossed the garden, passing little Myra, who was fondling a snow-white calf, her great pet and treasure, and who called out to her to 'see how fast Snowball was growing.'

Poor little sister! It would be as hard upon her as upon her mother and herself to leave the dear old home, with all the scenes and objects endeared to them by the associations of their lives. For in that ample, pleasant, old-fashioned farm house Mrs. Hilyard had been born and married, and here her children also had first seen the light.

Two years ago her husband—who had been too little practical to make a successful farmer—had died suddenly, leaving his affairs in a very embarrassed state and the farm burdened with a very heavy mortgage. Then Jack, good son and brother that he was, had thought it best to go to the city, taking advantage of a situation offered him by a distant relative, until the mortgage should be paid off.

Only two weeks ago he had written cheerfully that the matter would be speedily settled to their satisfaction; and now, just as they were expecting to hear that their home was their own, came this cruel letter.

As Marion had said to her mother, not even the loss of their home went to her heart with so sharp a pang as did this evidence of the change in her only brother.

That Jack should have grown so worldly and heartless as to consider his pecuniary advantage before the gratification of his mother's comfort; that he should allow them to be actually turned out of the dear old house, and go to reside in the strange city, where they could never feel at home—oh, this was the bitterest pang of all!

So Marion had thought upon first reading that letter; and it was not until hearing Miss 'Melia's words to her mother that she awoke to the consciousness that fate could have even a greater sorrow than this in store for her.

One year ago she had parted from her accepted lover, Wat Hinton, in mutual anger on both sides. Wat had become jealous, and had spoken sharply to her, and in a manner which she considered herself justified in resenting.

Wat was too proud to apologize, and Marion, too proud as well as too delicate, to make advances to a reconciliation; and so they had drifted apart, both miserable, until Wat had broken the last link by going off to the West.

She heard of him from time to time through his family, but no word or message to herself ever came. In all this while she had looked forward, with a faint, yearning hope to the possibility of his some time returning, and of all being made up between them.

But now this last hope was rudely stricken to the ground. Wat was going to be married. He had forgotten her, and was lost to her forever.

'Oh, it is hard—so hard to bear!' thought Marion, as, with hands unconciously tightly clasped, she passed slowly under the apple-boughs of the old orchard. 'Life is bitter. It has taken all from me; it can have no more to give. Only my dear, dear mother and Myra! For their sakes I must be strong and try to bear it all.

On the verge of the orchard, where the high bank sloped abruptly to the meadow, she came to a mass of tangled honeysuckle, fashioned into a rustic arbor. Wat had made it for her, and here, in fact, it was that they had last parted.

Down in the meadow ran a little pathway, leading by a short cut to Wat's home, a couple of miles away. How often she had sat there of an evening and watched for him!

She could scarcely look back upon any time of her life, or upon any object now before her eyes, which was not connected with some association of Wat.

There was the walnut tree which he and Jack used to climb, and there the clear, laughing brook in which he had taught her to steer the little boat which he had made for her, laden with grain, down to Jack's famous water mill, at the roots of that old willow.

Further up was the real 'grist and saw mill' which Jack had always been so desirous of owning, and which everybody said would be such a good investment for one who could manage it properly.

And then Marion, seated on the bench in the rustic arbor, turned and looked long and yearningly at the old farm-house peeping from the great beeches across the orchard.—No other place on earth could ever be home to her. And her mother! Oh, it would be harder still for her, whose whole life of fifty years had been spent under that roof.

A sudden sound aroused Marion—a sharp whistle, as of some one calling a dog, and she saw through tear-dimmed eyes the figure of a man hurrying along the pathway in the meadow. She drew back behind the screen of honeysuckle.

The path led past the arbor, but at the foot of the steep bank; and she would not be discovered in her retreat. So she thought; but a moment or two after there was a sound of footsteps ascending the bank, a rustle of the honeysuckle branches, and Marion saw standing in the entrance of the arbor the figure of a tall young man, who looked almost as much startled as herself.

For an instant they gazed at each other—Marion pale, and the stranger with a flush rising to his handsome face. Then he said, as he held out his hand, 'Marion, don't you know me?'

She gave him her hand in silence. It was Wat. And suddenly, with the sight of him came the full bitterness of her sorrow, in the consciousness that he was lost to her forever. She was nothing to him now, and he must be nothing to her.

'I am glad to have so unexpectedly found you here in this dear old spot,' he said. 'I arrived at home only an hour ago, and could not rest until I had seen you.'

She met his eyes, bent upon her with a strange earnestness, and her pale cheek faintly flushed, but she could not have spoken a word.

'Marion,' he said suddenly, 'have you no welcome for me! Is it possible that you cannot forgive me?'

'Forgive you?'

'Yes; for all my absurd jealousy and pride and folly. I have never had a happy moment since I parted from you, Marion, and I have come back at last to beg your forgiveness, and to beg too, for the love which I forfeited, but which I cannot live without.'

'I do not understand you, Wat. I do not know why you should speak thus to me, when—when you are going to be married.'

'You, Wat?'

He looked surprised in his turn.

'Did you not know that it is I who has purchased the dear old farm? Did you not receive Jack's letter?'

'Oh, Walter, it cannot, cannot be true!'

He took from a pocketbook a paper, which he opened and placed before her. It was the mortgage her father had given to Mr. Abner Harris.

'And the place is really yours now?' she said, looking up radiantly through sudden tears.

'Not mine, but ours, darling!'

She was too happy to speak a word in answer.

'You see, dear,' Wat said, 'Jack and I talked it over the other day, and we agreed, as he was so anxious to purchase the mill and had not means sufficient for both, that I should take the farm, and leave him at liberty to invest in the mill property. It is the very best think for Jack and for his mother, as I explained to her, if only she had received his letter. Jack is not fitted for a farmer, and could never have made much of the farm, as he will certainly do with the mill. He came up with me, in order to attend to the matter. Forgive me that I neglected to inform you, but I left him behind in the maple field, talking with Aggie.'

Marion started up with a glad cry. Coming down the opposite declivity of the meadow was somebody, joyously waving his hand, and in two minutes she was sobbing in her brother's arms—sobbing from a fullness of joy such as she had never in her life before known.

They hastened to the house, all three eager to gladden the heart of the mother.

Jack sprang up the steps and took her in his arms, while Wat lifted Myra, who had run to meet them in frantic delight. As Marion crossed the threshold, the old clock rang out a welcome chime. 'Seven o'clock!' said the girl softly.

Her heart was full, and she turned away and went quietly up to her own room. As she passed the clock, she looked up at it with an expression almost of awe.

'What a lifetime of misery and happiness in one hour!' she murmured.

'Who told you that of me, Marion?'

'It came from Agnes, your own sister.'

He smiled.

'Aggie knows my wishes. It was she who encouraged me to come back. She thought you would forgive me. Will you, Marion, my darling?'

She had averted her face to hide her tearful eyes, but he now took her hands, and as he drew her toward him a great tide of unspeakable joy rushed over her, and could only murmur faintly: "O, Wat!'

When they were both calmer she told of the heavy grief that had just fallen upon them. They must leave their dear old home, which had passed into the hands of strangers.

'Of strangers, Marion! Do you call me a stranger?'

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS venerable institution of learning is situated in Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina. It lies in the midst of a rolling, woodland country, on the outlying slopes of the plateau which forms the approach to the Blue Ridge, not far from 1,000 ft. above the sea-level. It has good water and a salubrious atmosphere. It is the terminus of the North-Western North Carolina Railroad, which connects it with Greensboro, 29 miles distant, and with the entire railway system of the South. There are daily trains to and from Greensboro, and ample Express and Telegraph facilities.

Situated in the bosom of a community of excellent moral tone and superior education, in a small and quiet country town, which presents no social or other distractions, and affords no opportunities for the acquirements or cultivation of interests foreign to study, *Salem Female Academy* possesses singular external advantages. Its buildings are located in the most retired part of the town, adjoining the Moravian church and Parsonage. Its extensive and tasteful private grounds are a delightful place of resort and recreation.

During the past three-quarters of a century its 5,000 alumnæ have spread its reputation over all parts of the South, and it is upon the favorable opinion and matured judgment of these that the institution chiefly relies for its patronage. The reputation and character of a *fashionable school* are designedly avoided. Solid learning, the discipline and culture of the mind, the acquisition of correct principles of morals and religion and healthy physical development, are its objects.

The religious instruction imparted by the Principal is scrupulously unsectarian.

In the domestic arrangements the students and teachers constitute one household, at the head of which stand the Principal and his wife. The Principal has no personal pecuniary interest in the School, being simply the agent of the Church, by the authorities of which he is selected for this department of its activity. The whole number of students is divided, without reference to scholarship, but mainly according to age, into companies or smaller families, each consisting of fifteen or twenty members, under the constant supervision of two lady teachers. Each company occupies a common sitting-room and other appartments, a common dormitory and wash-room. Its members sit at the same table in the general dining room, and look up to the same teachers for direction and advice. For purposes of counsel and control one of their teachers is with them at all hours to superintend their studies, to preserve order and to accompany them on their daily walks, to meals and to church and chapel. Both teachers sleep in the same dormitory with the pupils of their charge.

It is believed that no better system could be devised for promoting good morals, cultivating correct personal and social habits, inculcating right principles and preparing girls and young women for actual and safe intercourse with the world, than this constant companionship of a number of fellow-students, judiciously supervised and regulated by faithful and conscientious teachers.

The apartments occupied by the several companies, or families, are plain but comfortable at all seasons of the year. Great attention is paid to cleanliness and every portion of the house is thoroughly ventilated.

Special provision is made for sickness, and an experienced matron is in constant exclusive attendance, day and night.

A certificate of Graduation will be publicly presented to those who pass the necessary examination of the Graduating Course. The charter of the Institution (which was incorporated by Act of Legislature, February 3, 1866,) provides for this distinction in the following terms: "The faculty of said school, that is to say, the "President and Professors and Teachers by and with the consent of the Trustees, shall have the power of "conferring all such degrees or marks of literary distinction, or diplomas, as are usually conferred in colleges "and seminaries of learning."

The Scholastic Year consists of ten months, beginning with the month of September. A vacation of about two weeks at Christmas divides the year into two terms, a Fall and a Spring Term. The fiscal year comprises two periods of five months each, the first extending from September to January inclusively, the second from February to June inclusively.

Rev. J. T. Zorn is the Principal.

On the 16th instant (to-morrow) occurs a grand musical festival, celebrating the

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

of its opening in 1804, making the institution nearly as old as our national existence. Every safeguard should be thrown around it and the time-honored discipline which has added much to its success, should be carefully preserved.

The Cost of Killing Alston.

ATLANTA, GA., May 7.—The jury in the Cox case were out all night and came in at noon to-day to be re-charged in full. At a quarter to 4 p. m. they came in and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. It was detained to correct an informality, and was then read as follows: 'We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty and recommend that he be punished by imprisonment for life.'

Cox received the verdict with calmness and stoicism, having evidently nerved himself for his worst. His wife, on hearing the words so fatal to her hopes, sat for a moment trembling, and then rushed for the open window near by for the purpose of throwing herself to the ground below. She was wild with grief. As she reached the window she was caught by Cox, who held her fast. She threw her arms around his neck and clung to him wildly, exclaiming: "Oh, my God! Oh my poor darling!" Her shrieks were heart-rending, and the occupants of the crowded room could not restrain their tears or pity. Cox used all his power to calm her, and finally soothed her grief until only her deep moans broke upon the solemn stillness.

Judge Hillyer sentenced Cox to be confined in the penitentiary or such other place as the Governor may direct, at hard labor for and during his natural life.

Gen. Gartrell gave notice that the defence would make a motion for a new trial and praying a writ of *supirsedeas*. The execution of the sentence, therefore, was stayed twenty days.

This penalty is virtually the extreme of the law in this State as the law passed with Alston's aid at the last session of the Legislature, giving jurors the right to recommend the life imprisonment in all cases of murder as they see fit, in effect abolishes the death penalty. Cox is the first man convicted of murder who receives the benefit of that law. The verdict is received with general approval.

How to Cure Consumption.

A CONGRESSMAN'S REMEDY FOR PULMONARY DISORDERS.

From an old receipt.

The following receipt for coughs and consumption was first used by Hon. Ellis B. Schnabel, of New York, in 1848, but was never given to the public until about two years ago: Take five pounds of pure white rock candy and dissolve it in a gallon of old rye whiskey—the older the better. The whiskey must be distilled in the old-fashioned way with a copper worm. Always get the pure white rock candy. Colored candies are invariably poisonous. The clear white rock is pure crystalized sugar. Put your five pound of white rock candy into a gallon of whiskey and set it on your table.—Let it remain there until the candy dissolves. A week may go by before it is absorbed by the whiskey. Whenever you pass the demijohn stop and give it a good shaking and have the others in the house to do the same thing. In this way it will soon dissolve. Take a sherry wineglassful on going to bed. On waking in the morning take two-thirds as much on an empty stomach. Carry a flask in your pocket and take a spoonful a half-dozen times a day, whenever you think of it. Your object should be to keep your stomach continually employed in taking up rich and nourishing matter. The cordial will check cold night-sweats and the patient will secure long and refreshing sleep. All lung fever will disappear. You will feel no more pain in the chest. The only danger is that you may finally become so enraptured with the elixer that you will find it difficult to drop it when its use is no longer necessary for the preservation of your health. Now, as to your diet while feeding on this elixer. You must avoid all vinegars, pickles, sour wines, malt drinks and salt provisions of all kinds. Touch fresh pork under no circumstances. Acids and fresh pork promote ulceration and increase the very difficulty you are trying to cure. No coffee should be used, for it fevers the blood and neutralizes the agency of the sacharine matter. Drink black tea. Eat roast beef rare, broiled steak, mutton chops well done, toasted bread and all kinds of vegetables. One of the best articles of food is the rum omelette, made exclusively of the yolks of eggs. There is no nourishment in the white of an egg. The object is to enrich the blood. The blood is the great agent to build up weak and dilapidated constitutions, and it must be furnished with the necessary meterials to reconstruct them. This treatment and diet so enriches it that it is bound to win in the end.

Poindexter's Statement.

Richmond Dispatch 5th.

It was an hour or more after the court was called to order before Poindexter was required to stand up to be sentenced. In the mean time he was engaged in reading over and altering a paper in pencil. The Clerk having told him to stand up, and he having arisen, in answer to the question if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, Poindexter read the following:

"May it please your honor, if I bowed my head to this sentence and did not protest against the injustice of this verdict—a verdict which, if ratified by this community, makes me the first victim of a resolution in the traditional sentiment of my native State, that has educated me to believe that the defence of woman is one of the first duties a man owes to himself and society—I should be false to myself—false to every feeling that goes to form the strongest conviction of innocense in my own breast.

No one more deeply deplores this sad and most unhappy tradegy and the unfortunate circumstances that led thereto than myself.

My feelings will not permit me now, nor have I the strength, bowed down with sorrow as my heart now is, to go into an extended defence of my course.

I do not claim to be faultless. I am but human, and moved by those passions with which God in His judgment hath seen fit to fill the souls of men.

As to the charge that I was moved by malice in taking the life of the deceased, I do, in the name of Heaven, again plead not guilty. Let me say it in the fear of God and as I value my soul's salvation, I had no desire or wish to take his life; and every feeling which I may have, was crowded from my mind by the all-absorbing thought that my life was at stake, and the God-given law of self-defence alone controlled my actions.

Willingly and gladly would I give half my days to return to his sorrowing sister and friends the life which lies on my hands, and raise from their heart the grief that no less oppresses mine.

I will say nothing against any one. I simply ask that charity may be extended to me and others which I so willing accord to all.

Is it not enough, your Honor, that the very foundation of my life will ever be slowly fretted away by this deep sorrow that must accompany me even to my grave. This chastisement is surely sufficient, the bitterness of which no heart can know but my own.

I do not complain of the number of years contained in this verdict, Sir, two are as good as twenty.—Suffice it to say if this verdict is ever carried into effect, the sentence you are about to pronounce is a death-sentence that crushes out of my life all hope, all happiness, and only leaves me what man's law cannot take from me.

I feel no sense of guilt or disgrace, but carry this verdict into execution, and, with my nature and the thought of those loved ones who are so dear to me, I should be utterly crushed.

In closing, I thank your Honor from my heart for your sincere and feeling expressions of sympathy."

THE READING.

In the beginning Poindexter read in a firm and distinct voice, which could be easily heard in all parts of the court-room. When he got to the sentence "I do, in the name of Heaven, again plead not guilty," his voice rang in clear, strong, and emphatic tones. There was pathos in uttering "gladly would I give half my days," and "I ask that charity may be extended to me and others." But when he came to speak of the heaviness of the chastisement his words began to choke in his throat and he was greatly agitated, and it was only by extraordinary effort that he was able to proceed. As it was, a few words were stifled in utterance.

This paper was prepared by the prisoner without any help from counsel.

Hats and hands were placed before many faces as the prisoner closed and stood with head bowed, awaiting the dread sentence.

Poindexter, was then sentenced by the Judge to two years in the penitentiary, but on motion of counsel a stay of judgment was granted for the case to be taken to the Court of Appeals. In pronouncing sentence Judge Christian said:

"Mr. Poindexter: In a life somewhat chequered, and certainly one enured to experience of sorrow and suffering, I can truly say that I have never been called upon to perform a sadder duty than that which the law now imposes on me as the Judge of this court. God grant that the "deep waters" of sorrow through which you have been called to pass may yet in the mysterious ways of Providence redound to your temporal and eternal welfare, and at the same time deter others from incurring the terrible lot that has overtaken you, and, I fear, blighted a young life on which were reasonably founded so many hopes of happiness and usefulness. The judgment of the Court is that you shall be taken to the penitentiary by the Sergeant of this city, and there confined for two years—the period by the jurors in their verdict ascertained, and treated in the mode prescribed by law.

The prisoner took his seat.

The execution of the sentence was suspended until August 10th.

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS. ☜

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—We occasionally hear of the Forsyth County Agricultural Fair next fall, but it remains "all talk" as far as we know. A few citizens are willing to encourage the scheme, but it requires united action to make it a success. So long as silly local feeling is allowed to prejudice the two communities, thus causing divisions among themselves, nothing can come of the project. Is it not possible that something tangible can be arrived at.

We hope that the people of Forsyth County will come to the rescue, and do something to inaugurate a movement toward having a Fair worthy of the county.

The ball once put in motion, may roll on successfully.

ANOTHER VETO.

By this second veto the President shows the determination of the Republican party not to give up the odious practice of "keeping soldiers about the polls" *to keep the peace.* The President is unwilling to let go of the lever of federal interference at the polls. The bill which the President has vetoed, and which was passed to avoid the objections expressed in his first veto message is as follows:—

'Whereas the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections: Therefore

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall not be lawful to bring to, or employ at any place, where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

Section 4, article 4, of the Constitution referred to reads thus: The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

We hope the Democratic party will preserve its dignity in this matter. They have voted that it is unworthy a free government to have military interference at the polls, and have given way to the objections in the first veto, by the above substitute, and have again been snubbed. It is the business of Congress to determine the necessity of an army at all after July 30, 1879, when the present army ceases to exist, unless backed by new appropriations. Let Congress pass the judicial, legislative and executive appropriation bills, so as to keep the government moving, and then adjourn.

The continued ill-health of Judge Kerr, has so far prevented the Spring courts in the 6th Judicial district.

Judge Brooks was unable to continue the session of the United States district court in Wilmington on account of sickness. It was adjourned Thursday.

OAK RIDGE.—Thanks for an invivation to attend closing exercises of Oak Ridge Institute, to take place on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

The cold weather in England is having a bad effect on the cereal crops and fruits.

Cherries are upon the Raleigh market at 20 cents per quart.

During the progress of the Mississippi Valley Convention, in session at Vicksburg, Miss., Tuesday. a telegrain was received from St. Louis, announcing the return of 48 colored men who had been furnished transportation by the Wyandotte (Kansas) relief committee, to their homes in the vicinity of Vicksburg.

Last week a man was tarred and feathered in Hampshire County, Mass., and yet we have not seen any editorial comments on the affair in any of our Northern exchanges. Had it occurred at the South it would have been heralded abroad as an evidence of Southern barbarism.

DAVIDSON COURT.—The Charlotte *Observer* says, that "out of 32 prisoners in jail 10 have been sent to the penitentiary, "among them Jas. Johnson, *alias* Garfield for stealing Dr. Fink's horse in Concord. He gets ten years. A. L. Clinard, Dock Wilborn and his brother —— Wilborn, were convicted of breaking into Line's shoe store, at Thomasville, and stealing sixty pairs of shoes; also in another case for breaking into Lambert's store and stealing flour and meat. It is an old gang which has just been exposed by Dock Wilborn, who had a fight with the others over a division of their many spoils. They have not yet been sentenced.

The trial of Barber for killing his brother-in-law, Hayden, was to have been commenced yesterday.

Nat Boyden's cases occupied all of last Friday. Some startling evidence was introduced by the defendant, which was a surprise to the plaintiff and he was granted a continuance to Salisbury, the case to be called there on the 24th inst. It was a paper written with Judge Pearson's name attached, which plaintiff says is a forgery. In the contempt case, for stealing a report from the files of the court, the rule was discharged as an indictment has since been found for the same offence."

THE RING.—ERIE, PA., May 8.—The Dwyer-Elliott party left here at 4:30 this morning for Long Point Canada, twenty-eight miles distant. The ring was pitched at 11 o'clock, and 12 rounds were fought. Elliott was badly punished almost from the first, and at the end of the fight he was insensible. Dwyer was comparatively fresh at the close. Ellictt fought bravely, even desperately, and was game to the last, but was clearly over-matched.

We are not yet civilized enough for such as that down South.

Railroad Meeting in Wilkesboro.

The preliminary meeting of the citizens of Wilkes county in the interest of the Yadkin Valley Railroad was held at Wilkesboro on the 5th of May.

The meeting was organized by electing S. J. Gennings, Chairman, and W. F. Porter and Will W. Barber Secretaries.

Dr. Harrill read a letter just received from Col. Julius A. Gray, President of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, stating the condition of the road, and assuring our people that exertion on their part would bring forward rapidly this road.

Dr. Tyre York explained the several Railroad bills passed by the last Legislature—showing the several chances within reach for a road. Dr. York spoke at length of the importance of activity among our people in order to consummate this great work.

Loud calls were next made for Col. T. J. Dula, who came forward, and in his usual felicitous style made some stirring remarks. When the two opposing political "warhorses" of Wilkes unite their efforts to arouse the people to this great cause, no barrier to them is insurmountable. Dr. R. F. Hackett and I. T. Prevette also spoke encouragingly of the prospect for this road.

A permanent organization was perfected by electing Dr. R. F. Hackett Chairman, and W. F. Porter and Will W. Barber Secretaries.

The first Monday in June was agreed upon as a day for a Mass meeting in Wilkesboro, when prominent men from along the proposed line of the road will address the people.

Our people are thoroughly aroused and determined to push forward this enterprise.

Dr. York offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Wilkesboro *Witness* for publication, with request that the Fayetteville *Gazette*, Lenoir *Topic*, Salem *Press*, Winston *Sentinel* and Greensboro papers copy.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

R. F. HACKETT, *Chm'n.*

W. F. PORTER, WILL W. BARBER, } *Sec'ys.*

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for June is already on our table, exceptionably bright and meritorious in every department.—The colored patterns are a specialty of "Peterson;" no other Magazine gives them, they appear monthly and must be very expensive. The illustrations and stories are unusually good, even for this Magazine, where they are always, as one of our co-temporaries says, "of remarkable beauty." The "Work Table" department is particularly full. Its price is but TWO DOLLARS a year, with great deductions to clubs. Specimens are sent, *gratis*, if written for, to persons wishing to subscribe, or to get up clubs, for "Peterson" challenges comparison between itself and others. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, during the month of April, averaged daily about five car-loads of emigrants for the West.

The President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The President to-day returned to the House of Representatives the "Act to prohibit military interference at elections," with his objections to its approval. The President says: "Holding as I do, the opinion that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long settled and important constitutional principles. The true rule as to the employment of military force at elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations of evil disposed persons or of armed bodies of the militia of a State or of the military force of the United States. The elections should be free from all forcible interference, and as far as practicable from all apprehension of such interference. No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the ordinary duties of the ordinary civil police force. There has been and will be no violation of this rule from under orders from me during this administration. But there should be no denial of the right of the National Government to employ its military force on any day and at any place in case such employment is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Quoting the bill, the President says: "It will be observed that the bill exempts from the general prohibition against the employment of military force at the polls two specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the place of elections where such use is necessary to enforce the Constitution and the laws. But the excepted cases leave the prohibition so extensive and far-reaching that its adoption will seriously impair the efficiency of the Executive department of the Government."

The President then proceeds to quote acts of Congress authorizing the use of military power to execute the laws, the provisions of which were approved by Washington and Jefferson, and still later, by Lincoln, and referring thereto, the President says: "At the most critical periods of our history, my predecessors have relied on this great principle. It was on this principle that President Washington suppressed the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania, in 1694. In 1806 on the same principle President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy by issuing 'orders for the employment of such force either of the regulars or of the militia, and by such proceedings of the civil authorities as might enable them to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise.' And it was under the same authority that President Jackson crushed nullification in South Carolina, and that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the Union in 1861. On numerous other occasions of less significance, and under probably every administration, and certainly under the present, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws without objection by any party in the country and almost without attracting public attention. The great elementary constitutional principle which was the foundation of the original statute of 1792, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its adoption, is that the Government of the United States possesses under the Constitution in full measure the power of self-protection by its own agencies, and is altogether independent of State authority, and if need be against the hostility of State governments. It should remain embodied in our statutes unimpaired as it has been from the very origin of the government. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable or less sacred than a provision of the constitution itself. There are many other important statutes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled at the times and places of holding elections if the bill before me should become a law. I do not undertake to furnish a list of them. Many of them, perhaps the most of them, have been set forth in the debates on this measure. They relate to extradition, to crimes against the election laws, to quarantine regulations, to neutrality, to Indian reservations, to the civil rights of citizens, and to other subjects. In regard to them all, it may be safely said that the meaning and effect of this bill is to take from the General Government an important part of its power to enforce the laws. Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in favor of the State and against national authority. The presence or emyloyment of the army or navy of the United States is lawful under the terms of this bill at the place where an election is being held in a State to uphold the authority of a State government, then and there in need of such military intervention, but unlawful to uphold the authority of the Government of the United States then and there in need of such military intervention Under this bill the presence and employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a State election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a National election against the same local violence that would overthrow it. This discrimination has never been attempted in any previous legislation by Congress, and is no more compatible with the sound principles of the Constitution, or the necessary maxims and methods of our system of Government on occasions of elections than at other times. In the early legislation of 1792 and of 1795 by which the militia of the States was the only military power resorted to for the execution of the Constitutional powers in support of State or National authority, both functions of the Government were put upon the same footing. By the act of 1807 the employment of the army and navy was authorized for the performance of both Constitutional duties in the same terms. In all the later Statutes on the same subject matter the same measure of authority to the Government has been accorded for the performance of both of those duties. No precedent has been found in any previous legislation, and no sufficient reason has been given for the discrimination in favor of State and against National authority which this bill contains. Under the sweeping terms of the bill the National Government is effectually shut out from the exercise of the right, and from the discharge of the imperative duty to use its whole executive power whenever and wherever required for the enforcement of its laws at the places and times where and when its elections are held. The employment of its organized armed force for any such purpose would be an offence against the law, unless called for by and therefore upon permission of the authorities of the State in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the State governments for the discretion of the government of the United States as to the performance of its own duties. In my judgment this is an abandonment of its obligations by the National Government, a subordination of national authority and an intrusion of State supervision over national duties, which amounts in spirit and tendency to State supremacy. Though I believe that the existing statutes are abundantly adequate to completely prevent military interference with the elections in the sense in which the phrase is used in the title of this bill and is employed by the people of this country I shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional legislation limited to that object which does not interfere with the indispensable exercise of the powers of the Government under the constitution and laws.

[Signed] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

STATE NEWS.

Col. John A. Sloan, of Greensboro, has been appointed to a position in the government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Martin, of North Carolina, was the only Republican who voted for the Ladd bill to prevent military interference with elections, when it passed the House Tuesday.

There is a mammoth hollow sycamore tree in Rowan county, which measures thirty-six feet in circumference, and twelve men can easily be sheltered, at one time, in its cavity.—*Watchman.*

The Executive Committee of the N. C. Agricultural Society held their regular meeting at the Yarboro House last week. Great interest was shown in the active prosecution of the work. The premium list will soon be placed in the printer's hands, and will be found very attractive.

Dr. Benbow, of Greensboro, has one hundred sheep and wishes to buy one hundred more. He wrote to the railroad agent in Charlotte to box up the goats that were considered a nuisance up there, and send them to Greensboro, he would take care of them—he wants them to run with his sheep and keep off dogs. So says the Reidsville *Times.*

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: From Tuesdny night, April 29th, to Friday night, May 2d, the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad shipped from this place 2,225 boxes of early peas, and also 871 boxes received from points on the Atlantic road, making a total of 3,096 boxes shipped by that road during the three days mentioned. In addition to this, we learn that about 1,200 boxes were carried by the Norfolk steamers from Newbern to Norfolk. This gives the reader some idea of the extent of the trucking business in this section of the State. Onlp 80 boxes of peas were shipped by express from this place since our last issue, of which 56 went to New York, 13 to Philadelphia, and 19 to Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a private dinner given to Senator Wade Hampton in Washington, there were present Senator and Mrs. Blaine, Gail Hamilton, and Geueral and the Misses Schenck.

The sales of tobacco stamps at Richmond, the 1st inst., aggregated $200,000; at Lynchburg, $181,000; at Danville, $100,000. From Lynchburg over 1,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco were shipped on that day.

Mr. H. J. Jewett, President of the Erie railway, receives an annual salary of $40,000. Col. Scott's yearly income as president of seven mines, vice-president of eleven, and director of thirty-four is over $100,000.

There are over 40,000 Chinamen in the United States. 1,800 being in New York city alone, where there are also three or four physicians and surgeons and one Chinese lawyer, a graduate of Yale College.

For the first time in twenty-five years a Democratic Governor of Maine the other day paid a visit to the first Democratic Senate that has been in session for nineteen years. And yet some people think the Democratic party is dead.

Mrs. John B. Floyd, widow of ex-Gov. John B. Floyd, died in Abington, Va., on the 7th inst., aged seventy-eight years. She was the daughter of General Francis Preston, and the sister of William C. Preston (deceased) and John S. and Thomas L. Preston.

A publication of the navy list for 1879 shows that out of 1,668 officers, less than one-half are at sea. Of the rest 523 are doing land service of one kind and another, and about one man in eight is doing nothing. Of those doing "sea service" a large share spend their time on vessels securely anchored in some pleasant harbor in the Mediterranean, where their craft is usually undergoing repairs.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.—The first payment under the arrears of pensions act was $4,625 to Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, formerly congressman from Ohio, and ex-minister to England, for a wound in the hand received. Being a general officer, he was entitled to thirty dollars per month, and never having drawn his pension, the aggregate to date of this payment was very large. The average payments made to pensioners, so far, under the arrears of pensions act, are $850 each, and the smallest sum was $190.

A new census will be taken in 1880. The President will appoint, with the concurrence of the Senate, a superintendent of Census, also Supervisors—one or more, for each State. North Carolina will be entitled to about three—salary five hundred dollars each. These Supervisors appoint enumerators, who, with certain exceptions, are confined to districts of not more than 4000 inhabitants according to the census of 1870. Their pay is four dollars per day for ten hours actual labor, and the entire work is to be accomplished between the first of June and 1st of July, 1880.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD.—The seventy-sixth annual Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina met at Bethel Church, Stanly county, on April 30. There was a full attendance of clerical and lay delegates. The Synod was organized with Rev. G. D. Bernheim, D. D., in the chair. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Rev. L. A. Bikle, D. D., President; Rev. J. S. Heilig, Secretary; Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Treasurer. The reports of the various standing committees show a more hopeful outlook for Lutheranism in North Carolina at present than ever before. Several important mission points were established; Ministers and Delegates from the Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina Synods were in attendance. Revs. Drs. Bikle and Rothrock were elected as fraternal delegates to the South Carolina Synod; Revs. Bernheim and Linn to the Pennsylvania ministerium; and Revs. Prof. Rahn and W. J. Smith to the Tennessee Synod. The entire meeting of the Synod was characterized by the utmost harmony and Christian feeling. The Synod adjourned on Saturday to meet at Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus County, the Wednesday before the first Sunday in May, 1880.

A Religious Fanatic Kills His Daughter.

BOSTON, May 2.—Some time yesterday Chas. F. Freeman, of Pacassett, Mass., in a freak of religious frenzy, killed his five-year old daughter, Edith. The man is a second adventist, and had become greatly excited during the last few days while attending a series of revival meetings. About a week ago he claimed to have received a "wonderful revelation," and has not eaten or slept since. He says the Lord directed him to sacrifice his little daughter, and declares that she will rise again in three days. The little one was stabbed with a knife by her insane father, and her blood was poured out upon a table, which was improvised as an altar. Freeman has driven every one from his house, and has not yet been secured. He has locked and barred the doors and windows, and being supplied with firearms he threatens death to any one who shall interfere. An effort will be made by the authorities to capture him to-day. Freeman is about 35 years old and lives with his wife and family on his farm at Pacassett. He has lived in Pacassett about seven years and is in moderate circumstances. He is insane only on this one subject.

Further particulars from the Pacassett, Mass., tragedy state that Freeman, the mail-carrier at Pacassett between the railroad station and post-office, woke his wife at 3:30 o'clock, Thursday morning, and told her he must make a sacrifice to the Lord of his youngest daughter. He got up, took the child from her bed and stabbed her in the side with a butcher knife, causing her death. His wife said it was all right and Abraham would raise her up next Sunday. Freeman says the child gave one scream and died the next minute.

TRIAL OF THE CHILD MURDERER.

BOSTON, May 3.—Freeman, the Adventist who murdered his five year old ehild on Thursday, was arraigned at Barnsville to day in company with his wife. Both maintained their composure, and insist that God will fully justify their action and relieve them from all human punishment. Quite a number of his Adventist neighbors sustain him in his course, many of them being well-to-do farmers. Efforts will at once be made to arrest some of those who were present at the meeting at Freeman's house, on the charge of being accessories to the deed.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER 1879.

LADIES

Please Read This

THEN CALL,

and be convinced that at the well known Millinery establishment of

Mrs. DOUTHIT,

can be found one of the choicest and cheapest assortments of

Ladies Furnishing Goods,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of

LINEN and CHINTZ SUITS, LADIES CASHMERE COATS & ULSTERS, KID, SILK, AND BERLIN GLOVES, RIBBONS, TIES, & BOWS, BONNETS & HATS for Ladies & Children, FLOWERS & FEATHERS, Fine TOILET SOAPS, PARASOLS, FANS, LACES, EDGING, RUFFLING, SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment.

All the above will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Don't forget to take a peep when you call at the

DIME AND HALF-DIME TABLE,

where there are numerous articles, useful to every one at such astonishing low prices.

JEWELRY, Plain & set, in GREAT VARIETY.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Spring and Summer of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Fresh Arrivals

OF

Fancy Stationery

AT THE

SALEM BOOKSTORE

Floral Panels

suitable for framing, or mantel ornaments.

PORTFOLIOS,

In linen bindings, ornamented with hand painted bouquets of flowers.

Mark Twain's

SCRAP BOOKS

in several styles of binding.

NEW STYLE

VISITING CARDS

in leatherette cases and in packs, with round and turned corners. Also Satin hand-painted Card Cases of neat design.

PAPETERIES

at all prices.

CHAMOIS-SKIN

Pen Wipers.

Two Styles.

PRANG'S

Birthday and Scripture Text CARDS.

These are the most beautiful Gems of printing ever offered here.

THE LEATHERETTE GOODS

OF BROWN & HARD, NEW YORK.

are so well known that it is scarcely necesary to more than mention them. We have several styles of these Goods in stock to be disposed of at low figures.

GIFT BOOKS

in all styles of bindings at greatly reduced prices.

Our General Stock is as complete as ever, and we are determined to sell goods at very short profits for the next sixty days.

Call on us without fail.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

April 17, 1879.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

We have received a lot of fine

LADIES SHOES,

made to our order in BALTIMORE:

Front Lace, Side Lace, and Button Boots,

which we can sell as cheap as the same quality of Shoes can be bought elsewhere.

Call and See.

We continue to make to order all kinds of LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES. Also

Men's Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

of good material, style and workmanship.

PRICES REASONABLE.

☞ We order fancy UPPERS and put the BOTTOMS on for those who desire them.

We Strive to Give Satisfaction.

H. C. REICH & CO.

Salem, N. C., May 1, 1879---6m.

New Advertisements.

DIXIE SOAP

P. J. CREW & CO.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

Manufacture all the standard varieties of

LAUNDRY SOAPS,

Which theo offer at lowest prices.

☞ TRY OUR DIXIE SOAP. ☜

XANTHINE.

Prof. Hertz's Great German Hair Restorative. The best preparation for the Hair NOW KNOWN. It gradually restores gray hair to its natural color, producing a luxuriant growth, eradicates scruff and danruff, cures all diseases of the scalp, prevents the hair from falling out and relieves neuralgia in the head and headache. Try it. Prepared by XANTHINE CO., Richmond, Va., and for sale by all Druggists.

BECKWITH'S Anti Dyspeptic Pills

These Pills will PREVENT AND CURE DYSPEPSIA. They are an unrivalled DINNER PILL, mild aperient, and admirably adapted as a Family Medicine. They are used by the most cultivated people in our country, and are extensively used by Physicians in their practice. Sold by Druggists generally. Send for circular. E. R. BECKWITH, Sole Manufacturer, Petersburg, Va.

EMINENT DRS. S. L. & J. C. NIEDLET, St. Louis, Mo.,

Say: Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTACT OF BEEF is a very agreeable article of diet, and particularly useful when tonics are required, being tolerated when other forms of animal food are rejected. IN DIPTHERIA, MALABIAL TYPHOID FEVERS, WEAKNESS, and every depressing disease, we have prescribed it with great success. Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., Augusta, Maine.

JEWELRY STORE,

WINSTON, N. C.

REMOVED TO GRAY'S NEW BUILDING

Opposite Merchants' Hotel.

I have just received a nice assortment of

Clocks and Silver Plated Ware.

I also have a large stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

WALKING CANES, &c., &c.

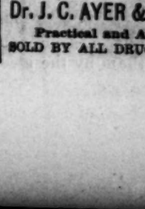
SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.

REPAIRING of every description in my line done promptly, and warranted.

WM. T. VOGLER.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.–8-6m.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.45, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdayby 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

— BREAKS in tobacco light.

— No more oysters till fall.

— MUMPS are again creeping about.

— HOUSE cleaning the order of the day.

— ADMINISTRATOR'S notice. Read it.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

— FARMERS are busy and trade in consequence is dull.

— THE Baptist Sabbath School meets now at 9 a. m.

— EMIL DESCHWEINITZ is at home from college.

— A COOL, dry May for abundant wheat crops, is an old saying.

— THREE prisoners escaped from Yadkinville jail last week.

— TWENTY-FOUR lawyers are attending Davidson Court.

— HIGH POINT is rejoicing over gold specimens, found near the town limits.

— AT 20 cents per quart, only, opens the strawberry market.

— FOUND.—Wednesday morning, a breast-pin.

— CORN and oats need rain badly. In fact, the season is altogether too dry for all growing crops.

— IREDELL COUNTY is soon to have the stock law. Forsyth don't seem to care much about it.

— ON our first page we give an illustration of Salem Female Academy building together with a brief notice.

— CHICKS.—We learn that Mrs. A. N. Reich has some 200 chicks, and more coming.

— THE price of corn seems to have been reduced, the mills now paying only 60 cents per bushel.

— ***Top Buggy and Harness***, arranged for single and double, for sale. Enquire at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

— WOODS fires have been quite prevalent this season, burning a good many fences and destroying timber.

— THE Dr. Zevely homestead and some hundred acres of land, are offered at private sale.

— A COMFORTABLE frame dwelling we notice, near completion, on the Mill Street near Main.

— GOLD, copper and silver ore abound near Thomasville. New mines are being opened, and the precious metal excitement runneth high.

— Mrs. MOON and Miss PAINTER still hold forth in Raleigh. Over 225 conversions have been the result of their labors in that city.

— BUNTING, Grenadines, Alpaca's and other fashionable DRESS GOODS at low prices, just received at

CARTER, RIVES & Co., Winston.

— THE Mendelssohn Quintette Club Concert in Greenville, S. C., on Wednesday evening, Salem, Thursday and Friday, and at Salisbury Saturday.

— THE Cornet Band requests us to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful ly engraved complimentary invitation to commencement exercises of Chapel Hill.

— PLANK, several of them, are missing from the cistern, in southern portion of Public Square. Dangerous for children playing there.

— WINSTON'S young men again speak strongly of organizing a Cornet Band.—Go ahead boys; the more music the merrier.

— WE understand that Charles Yates will occupy a prominent position in the proposed new cotton and woolen manufactory of Thos. B. Lash, at Bethania.

— $3,000 worth of 4 per cent. U. S. refunding bonds, have been disposed of at the Salem Postoffice. $2,000 of the amount were sold on Monday.

— EFFORTS are being made to organize an artillery company here. The guns will be furnished and the prospect of getting up the company is favorable.

— A supposed mad dog was killed on a back street Monday. Well enough to keep a sharp look out, at least for a few weeks, as others may be infected.

— Rev. H. A. BROWN left Wednesday evening of last week, for Atlanta, Ga., to attend the Southern Baptist Convention which convened there the past week.

— THE flourishing tobacco industry of Durham and Winston, call forth urgent appeals, as we see from our exchanges, to foster similar industries all over the Old North State.

— SHADY MOUNT'S S. S., celebration came off Sunday afternoon. We were not there, but learn there was a numerous attendance, and all present enjoyed the occasion.

— OUR Silver Cornets go to Chapel Hill commencement the first week in June. The week following, they will be engaged at Wake Forest. They boys will furnish good music, we'll insure.

— BIRD EGGS.—Willie Wimmer and George Brooks have for some years past been gathering up eggs of all our native birds, and have in their collection over 80 varieties.

— CHARLEY, the night-watch, has of late dispensed with his "conch" Although an old custom, it is not suited to the age, as thieves can locate the watchman by his frequent blasts.

— G. M. MATHES and J. C. BUXTON, are attending the Episcopal Convention which opened its session at Fayetteville yesterday, 14th. They are the delegates elect from St. Paul's Chapel—Winston.

— Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, representative of Salem Lodge I. O. O. F., left on Tuesday evening for Fayetteville, to attend the session of the Grand Lodge which convenes there Tuesday 13th inst.

— THE funeral sermon of the late Jesse Jones, father of our townsmen A. S. & A. H. Jones, will be preached at West Bend, Yadkin County, on next Sunday.

— Rev. Mr. FRANKLIN conducted the Sunday morning and Rev. M. BALDWIN the evening services at the Baptist Church last Sabbath, in the absence of the pastor.

— MONDAY evening's train carried off 23,000 pounds, (over a car load) of staves, destined for Person County, where our townsman Jno. I. Nissen, is engaged putting up a mammoth distillery. The staves will be used for barrels at that point.

— REVENUE officers have recently been making raids in this and Stokes County. It is to be regretted that arrangements cannot be made to do away with this mode of collecting the tax on liquor and tobacco.

— THE colored genius of Winston, who claims to have invented a machine that has run 75 weeks without stopping by "perpetual motion," asks $200,000 for his trick. He has undoubtedly got something novel.

— NOW, is the time again when sanitary measures should be attended to.—Caution is the mother of safety, and every body's premises should be cleansed of all rubbish and uncleanliness.

— THERE was a large religious gathering of colored Baptists at High Point Sunday. A number of the colored population from town attended. During the services the rite of immersion was administered to several candidates.

— THE efforts of Rev. M. C. Kurfees, of the Christian faith, have thus far resulted in the addition of fourteen members to his church. The rite of immersion was administered by him to three candidates at Belo's pond Sunday evening.

— DISSOLUTION.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the firm of Messrs. Patterson & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The mercantile business will be continued, at the same old stand, by H. W. Fries, Esq.

— CORN, we notice is up, looks well, and the prospect, so far, for a large crop is good. Speaking of corn, reminds us that Allen, at the Hardware Store in Winston, has a large lot of the very best field Hoes, which he is selling cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

— AT Waughtown, on Sunday, three persons were admitted to membership of the Baptist Church, by immersion.—In the absence of Rev. Mr. Richardson, the regular pastor, Rev. M. Baldwin officiated.

— A LONG WAY TO GO.—Miss Bettie Spaugh, a little Miss of not over twelve summers, departed from this place to San Diego, Texas, the home of her mother, who a few years since removed to that State, on Tuesday evening. The brave little girl undertakes the entire journey alone.

— SALEM HAY SCALES.—Prices reduced for weighing at the Salem Hay Scales. 25 cents for all loads exceeding 2,000 lbs., and 20 cents for all loads weighing 2,000 lbs. or less, and no charge for weighing the wagon after it has been unloaded.

Mrs. E. A. VOGLER.

— THE *Church Messenger*, of the Episcopal Church, made its appearance on the 10th. The first issue makes a very favorable impression and promises to be a very ably conducted paper. It is the only one in the State published in the interest of that denomination, and no doubt will prosper. Rev. W. S. Bynum is the editor, and Geo. M. Mathes publisher of the journal.

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS. ☜

MEMORIAL DAY.

THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS THRONG THE STREETS.

Flag Presentation to the Winston Light Infantry.

Salem Cornet Band Leads a Procession of over Two Hundred and Twenty Confederate Soldiers.

BEAUTIFUL DAY, SOMEWHAT MARRED BY DUST.

Memorial day was observed here on Saturday last, with appropriate ceremonies, tending to mingle feelings of sorrow and gladness,—sorrow for the deceased soldier, and joy at meeting so many friends who had stood shoulder to shoulder through the four years' struggle.

Most of the business houses were closed from 9 till 1 o'clock.

The streets were thronged with people from this and neighboring counties, and all seemed impressed with the solemnities of the occasion.

The ceremonies opened at 9 o'clock by the

FLAG PRESENTATION,

to the Winston Light Infantry, by the young ladies of Winston.

Miss Maggie Lea represented the ladies in a neat, appropriate and well delivered address, as follows:

Gentlemen, Officers and Members of the Winston Light Infantry:

The pleasurable, though somewhat delicate trust has been confided to me, on the part of the ladies of Winston, of presenting to you, upon this—Memorial day—this banner, whose emblem represents our grand old Commonwealth.

The day fits the occasion.

Since our last revolution, this 10th of May has known its special observance, and its history is an epitome of all that is hallowed and sacred.

In taking the flag, we know you will protect and guard its honor as jealously as you would your own and that in your keeping, it will be safe from soil and stain.

During the peculiar exercises of to-day—in which you have been assigned the honorable duty of escorting soldiers who survived the battle years which mark the Lost Cause—you will doubtless look upon another banner, torn and tattered, held aloft by hands that have felt the pulse and fever of "grim visaged war." Let its mute eloquence teach you the religion of fortitude and suffering.

In the unhappy event of your ever being called to an active field of duty, carry with you, like the soldiers of the now great and dominant Saxon Empire in Europe, a stubborn and unalterable *idea* behind the rifle—a *purpose* that will not be cheated by any subsequent hollow and *painted* conditions of peace (coming in the wake of heroic achievements) like those which have so infamously marked the record of years following Appomattox.

Ere the colors are furled, look well to yonr guarantees for the future. Take your banner, men of Carolina.

Miss Lea was responded to by Capt. Vann, who received the flag, as follows:

Miss Lea:

After listening to your very eloquent and highly appreciated address, conveying to this body the evidence of the esteem and friendship of the fair ladies of Winston, I have the honor of expressing the appreciation for such recognition and regard of every officer and member of this company. Of the history of this command I will not speak, nor of its reputation and standing in our State guards: Their deserts, ladies and gentlemen, you must judge; and if this is a reward for their perseverance, coming as it does, who has a right to doubt their worthiness? The command is in its infancy; and looking up through the cloud of adverse circumstances, which have shadowed them during their brief organization, they can now see fair hands beckoning them onward.

Allow me to thank you, Miss Lea, personally, for the complimentary terms in which you have spoken, and again the ladies, collectively, for this testimonial of their regard; and gentlemen of the Winston Light Infantry, on receiving this beautiful banner into our care, we take unto ourselves a sacred trust: Bearing on it a symbol that has been handed down by our ancestors; a symbol that in time of peace the civilian gazes on with admiration, and the soldiers of yesterday gazing on it felt no less comfort and pride in the hour of defeat, than when he saw it borne along in the desperate charge, and planted where his foeman had so lately stood.—These comrades should prove an incentive to nerve you in your enterprise, that has characterized you since your organization.

Let this manifestation of Woman's regard be as a gleam of sunlight across your path, and if ever your State calls you to protect her honor and integrity, strive to emulate the example of thousands who fought, bled and died for their homes, and even in death's embrace would struggle again to gaze, once more, on *that* emblem they *loved* so well.

The flag is of double silk, 3½x5 feet, bound with two inch bullion fringe. On one side, on a ground of blue silk, is the coat of arms of the State, artistically painted, with the inscription, "Winston Light Infantry, organized March 26th, 1878." On the other side, on a ground of crimson silk, is an eagle, and in a semi-circle around it the inscription: "Presented by the Ladies of Winston." The markers's flags of blue silk trimmed with yellow silk fringe are very handsome. On one side of a clouded ground is the monogram "W. L. I.," on the other side, on the same ground, is the letter "A" in German text.

It is certainly one of the handsomest flags we have seen in many a day.

The presentation took place in front of the Merchants' Hotel amidst a throng of ladies and gentlemen, who occupied every available position in window, door and balcony.

About 10 o'clock the procession formed at the Public Square in Salem, in the following order:

Car drawn by four fine bay horses, occupied by 11 little girls, daughters and relatives of Confederate soldiers, who represented the Confederate States. Their names are as follows:

From Salem.—Misses Eva Keehln, Emma Keehln, Agnes Keehln, Emma Cooper, Gertrude Jenkins.

From Winston.—Misses M. Gorrell, A. Barham, D. Masten, M. Norfleet, M. Thompson, —— Bitting.

The car was driven by Sheriff Fogle, with his usual care and style.

Carriages with Officers of the day, Orator, and Chaplain, were followed by

THE SALEM CORNET BAND

at the head of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY Confederate soldiers, in citizen's dress. Many of them had not forgotten the soldier's bearing, and with martial tread they kept time to the inspiring music of the Band.

The procession marched up Main street around the Court-House Square, and thence to the Cemetery, where a stand had been erected and seats prepared for the accommodation of a few, the crowd being far too large to think of all being seated. Major T. J. Brown introduced Rev. Mr. Bynum, of the Episcopal church, who delivered an impressive prayer. The Orator of the Day, Col. J. I. Scales, was then introduced, who delivered an address, replete with touching incidents of the late struggle. There was nothing objectionable in the address, and we would cheerfully give it entire in this week's issue if we could have obtained it. An address like this will always do good, especially as it was given in such a style and manner as to arouse the better feelings of human nature, and bind us closer together as brothers.

After the benediction was pronounced the graves were decorated by fair hands, many of the wreaths were of exquisite workmanship.

The graves of the Union soldiers were also decorated.

The modest *marble monument*, on a granite base, cut and set up by I. W. Durham, is as neat and beautiful as it is chaste in design. In the arch of the stone are two crossed swords, and the inscription on the face is "Our Confederate Dead." Mr. Durham deserves the thanks of all for his tribute of respect to the departed soldiers. We noticed a beautiful wreath of flowers gracefully hanging over the arch.

In the afternoon the Memorial Association and citizens met in the Court-House and transacted business. Several patriotic speeches were made.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.—While the old Confederate soldiers and citizens were enjoying a pleasant chat, after shaking hands all round, many a boisterous laugh would swell out on the morning air, as an allusion was made to some comical reminiscences of the past war. This general good feeling was at its highest, just before the formation of the procession, when a lonely old man with cart and horse and a dilapidated "revenue stricken still" aboard, hove in sight. This was too good to be lost, and a shout of "go it moonshiner,—wake up old rip," greeted the startled old man. There was no help, the gauntlet had to be run, and slowly and sorrowfully the revenue smashed hero moved along to some coppersmith who could fix up the thing, so as to make its quota of apple jack this summer.

Some of the Confederates had grown considerably in girth since the surrender, and their evolutions were not so prompt as formerly, and often causing a panting run. These too, came in for a share of bandiage, but all in high good humor. We saw no long, doleful faces, though all appreciated the solemnities of the occasion. After a joke there came a reminiscence of the virtues and good deeds of some deceased comrade, and then there were subdued voices and moist eyes. But a bright sunshiny day was no place for useless sorrow. Most of the old soldiers had grappled successfully with want and are now in comparatively comfortable circumstances.—We liked the rolicking good humor of the crowd, and many old friendships were "resealed that day."

"Oh, for a Japanese fan,
And a couch by crystal fountains;
Oh, for a lodge of peace,
On Greenland's icy mountains."

What in the world does a fellow want all the above for when he can go to Smith's Soda Fountain and cool off on Birch Beer at only 5 cents a glass, or Soda Water for 10.

— ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Recently, in Abbott's Creek township, Davidson County, while playing with a pistol little Clemons Weevil was accidentally shot in the thigh, by J. H. Weevil, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound, we has been informed.

— TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS OF FORSYTH.—S. H. Everett, County Examiner, requests us to announce that on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., a meeting of the County Teacher's Association will be held at the Court-House. Every teacher is requested to be present. Addresses will be delivered on the occasion, and other important business transacted.

— DON'T FORGET.—Col. Polk, Commissioner of Agriculture, will speak at the court-house on the 7th of June. All who can should make their arrangements to enable them to be present on the occasion, and encourage the speaker with a full attendance. Thus far, he has met with very favorable reception wherever he made his appearance.

— TISE'S HALL was occupied twice the past week. Thursday evening a musical concert was given for benefit of the Presbyterian church, in the programme of which we noticed some pleasing selections. Some $27 were realized from the entertainment.

Friday night a fair and festival was held by the members of the Methodist P. Church. Good things were plentiful, a large number present, and a nice sum we learn, realized.

— INTERNAL REVENUE.—Collections of Internal Revenue taxes for the week ending Saturday, May 10th, in the Fifth District, were as follows:

Monday, June	5th.	$ 7.931.36
Tuesday, "	6th,	4.084.92
Wednesday, "	7th,	3,818.48
Thursday, "	8th,	4.417.00
Friday, "	9th,	2.788.08
Saturday, "	10th,	1.642.90
Total,		$ 24.677.74

Total collections for the month of May to and including Saturday the 10th were $142.400.02.

— AT the Methodist E. Church. Winston, a Female Missionary Society was recently formed with 26 members. Since its organization there have been considerable additions. The following ladies are the officers elect:

President.—Mrs. Robt. Gray.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Col. Alspaugh, Mrs T. L. Vaughn, and Miss Annie Thompson.

Recording Secretary.—Miss Lizzie Leak.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Nannie S. Davis.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Thos. S. Black.

— WACHOVIA NATIONAL BANK, of Winston, will be the name of the new bank that will go into operation on the 1st of June, with the following officers:

President.— W. F. Bowman.

Vice-President.—E. Belo.

Cashier.—W. A. Lemly.

Ass't Cashier.—Jas. A. Gray.

Directors.—W. F. Bowman, E. Belo, J. C. Roberts, J. A. Gray, J. R. Vogler, J. W. Hunter, H. T. Bahnson.

The bank takes the name of "Wachovia" from the first settlement that was made in this section of the country nearly one hundred and fifty years ago.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

Wheat, $1.15 to $1.35; Corn, 60; Rye, 70 to 00; Oats, 40; Flaxseed, 85; Feathers, (new) 40; Eggs, 8 to 9; Beeswax, 22; Flour, $2 75 to 3 25; Meal, per lb., 2c.; Bacon, 6 to 9; Lard, 8; Peas, 60; Raw Cotton, 8; Wool, 30 a 00; Tallow, 7. Mountain Kit Butter out of season. Fresh Home Butter, 15 to 20.

STAPLE GOODS.

Sugars, Brown 7¼ to 8; Extra, 8 to 9; White, 10 to 11; Coffees, Rio, 11½ to 17; Extra Fancy, 18; Yarns, 90; Sheeting 6 to 7; Plaids, 8½ to 0; Soda, 4½; Kerosene Oil, per gallon, 17½; Syrup, per gallon, 22; Salt, per sack, $1 15, $1 25, $2 00. Sole Leather, 20 to 22.

The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL.

NEW CROP.

Breaks were very good for beginning of the week.

Prices well sustained, in fact note some improvement over last weeks prices.

Lugs, Green	$2 00 to $2 50
" Com,	2 00 to 3 00
" Good Red	3 50 to 5 50
" Bright com	3 00 to 5 00
" " good	6 00 to 9 50
" " fine	10 00 to 12 50
" " fancy	11 00 to 14 00
Sun Cured fillers	5 00 to 7 50
Leaf Common	3 50 to 5 50
" Red	6 00 to 8 00
" Common bright	5 50 to 7 50
" Good	10 00 to 12 50
Rich waxy fillers	7 50 to 11 00
Bright thin leaf	12 00 to 15 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 50
Wrappers, Red	8 00 to 14 00
" Common Bright	12 50 to 15 00
" Good and Colory	18 00 to 25 00
" Fine and Waxy	30 00 to 45 00
" Fancy	50 00 to 70 00
Mahogany	16 50 to 40 00 to 50 00

CHARLOTTE, May 8.—Flou: $2 80 a $3 25. Wheat 000. Corn 00 a 65. Oats 00 a 50. Bacon 5½ a 6½. Potatoes, sweet, 50 a 60.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 8.—Bacon 6½ a 7½. Apple Brandy $1 75. Flour $4 75 a $5 50. Corn 65 a 67½. Oats 45 a 00. Wheat 1 00 a $1 50. Lard, 8 a 9. Potatoes, 1 50 a 1 75. Whisky $2 00.

NEW YORK, May 13 - Flour 5 00 a 5 60. Wheat 1 08 a $1 15. Corn 44 a 45. Oats 30 a 00.

BALTIMORE, May 13.— Wheat $1 10 a $1 13. Corn 42 a 47. Oats 35 a 38. Flour $3 50 a $3 65. Bacon, 4½ a 6.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Wheat 1 04 a 1 08; Corn 37½ a 38. Oats 30 a 33. Bacon 3½ a 4½.

BOX PAPERS.— More of these fine, popular Papeteries at the **Salem Bookstore.**

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY, MAY 16, 1879.

Thursday, May 15, 8 o'clock, P. M. Concert by the MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, of Boston, in the Academy Chapel.

Friday, May 16, 10 o'clock, A. M. Concert by the ACADEMY, assisted by the QUINTETTE CLUB, in the Moravian Church of Salem.

Friday, May 16, 8 o'clock, P. M. Concert by the QUINTETTE CLUB in the Academy Chapel.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. L. Patterson and H. W. Fries, doing business in the town of Salem, N. C., under the name of Patterson & Co., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the partners.

All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to H. W. Fries, and all debts owing by the said firm, will be paid by the same H. W. Fries.

R. L. PATTERSON,
H. W. FRIES.

May 3d, 1879.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, where he will have attentive salesmen to wait on all who may favor him with their custom. As goods can only be bought at the very lowest rates by paying cash, all persons indebted to the old firm will please come forward and make settlement, so that liberal inducement can be offered in future. I intend to sell as cheap as goods can be laid down at, and on some in stock below the cost. I will prove this to any one on a trial.

H. W. FRIES.

May 3rd, 1879.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Ellender Allen, on the 10th of May, 1879, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Ellender Allen, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me on or before the 15th day of May, 1880, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r. of Forsyth County.
May 15th, 1879.—No 20. 6w.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING this day qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Henry Hart, deceased, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said Henry Hart to present them on or before the 2nd day of May, A. D., 1880, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

ISAAC O. HART,
Administrator with will annexed.
May 1st, 1879.–19-6w.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrators on the estate of Israel G. Lash, on the 1st day of May, 1878, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. B. LASH,
W. A. LASH,
W. A. LEMLY,
} *Administrators of Israel G. Lash.*

May 16, 1878-tf.

State of North Carolina,
YADKIN COUNTY,
In the Superior Court before I. N., Vestal Clerk, Petition for Final Settlement.

A. E. Conrad Ex'r. of Joseph Conrad, dec'd, against J. T. Conrad, S. F. Conrad, C. J. Watkins and wife, F. O. Watkins, Henry Eccles and wife, A. R. Eccles, E. J. Conrad guard. of J. S. Conrad, F. J. Conrad, M. E. Conrad and W. A. Conrad, minor heirs of W. A. Conrad, dec'd., and Dr. J. H. Kinyoun guard of J. J. Kinyoun, L. A. Kinyoun, F. R. Kinyoun, and E. K. Kinyoun minor heirs of E. A. Kinyoun. dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dr. J. H. Kinyoun guard. of J. J. Kinyoun, L. A. Kinyoun, F. R. Kinyoun and E. K. Kinyoun are necessary parties to the above petition and are non residents of this State, therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper printed in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks, and let them take notice that if they fail to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Yadkin County, within twenty days after this publication and show cause why the said petition shall not be granted, the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office in Yadkinville, this 18th day of March, 1879.

I. N. VESTAL,
Clerk of Superior Court.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES!

THE UNEDRSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of

COOKING STOVES
AND
HEATING STOVES

ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures
always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING
promptly attended to. A general assortment of

TIN WARE,

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & CO., 150 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

GRAND SPRING TOUR, 1879.

ALLEN'S
Great Exhibition
WONDERS UPON WONDERS
BARNUM ECLIPSED!

THE PROPRIETOR takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has opened his great exhibition for the Spring of 1879, in which

A Man Entering a Den of Ferocious Wild Beasts

will not be seen; but in place thereof, one of the finest stocks of Hardware, ever brought to this market, can be seen.

A Monster Sea Lion,
WEIGHING 5,000 POUNDS,

cannot be found about the establishment, but you will find such useful articles as Cooking Stoves & Utensils, Heating Stoves, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Plow Fixtures, &c., in great profusion.

THE GREAT AMERICAN GIANT,
TWENTY FEET HIGH,

was never heard of by the proprietor, who now has in store, the largest and cheapest assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails, Screws, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Castings, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., to be found in this section of the State.

The Great War Elephant,
BOLIVER

died several years ago, and consequently is not in this exhibition, where can be found Door Locks, Knobs, Latches, Window Glass, Putty, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Buggy and Wagon Material, Tinware, Bolts, the celebrated New York Enamel Paint, and everything else kept in a first-class Hardware House, at very low prices.

Doors open from sunrise until sunset.

Admission, to all parts of the Exhibition, free.

S. E. ALLEN, Proprietor.
Winston, N. C., March, 1879.

I. W. DURHAM,
PRACTICAL
Marble-Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

HORNER'S
FERTILIZING SALTS,
With which any farmer can make his own fertilizers,
CHEMICALS
And other materials for making
HOME FERTILIZERS.

Muriate Potash, Kainit, Sulphate Soda, Plaster, Peruvian Guano, Oil Vitriol, Nitrate Soda, Dried Blood, Dissolved South Carolina, Dissolved Raw Bone, &c., &c.

A full supply of PURE Materials always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Formulas for home manipulation, estimates as to cost, and information regarding mixing, &c., cheerfully given.

HORNER'S
Pure Slaughter House
BONE-DUST
AND
DISSOLVED BONE,
GUARANTEED THE
"Best in America."
HORNER'S
AMMONIATED
Raw Bone Superphosphate
AND CONCENTRATED
SUPERPHOSPHATE
FOR ALL CROPS.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.,
Cor. Bowly's Wharf and Wood St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

No. 8 6mo. Feb. 20.

D. H. LEAK T. A. WILSON.

WINSTON
MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD.

Where they are prepared to furnish
MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,
&c., &c., &c.

Granite Work for Building and Garve yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON.
Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.50.

Watches as low as $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Ag'ts wanted. Jo. Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn.

POETRY.

HORSE-SHOE LUCK.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

George Caraway opened a blacksmith shop
Near a tavern where draymen were wont to stop,
And that he might add to his daily score,
He nailed up a horse-shoe over the door.
"'Twill keep the witches away," said he.
"And the best of luck will come in to me:
For whether we work or whether we play,
'Tis good to keep the witches away!"

Who keeps a forge must attend the fire,
And be ready to rivet the broken tire,
To drive the nail with a steady stroke,
To mend the hub or replace the spoke,
To swing the hammer with steady hold
Till out of the iron there come the gold;
For men must labor from day to day,
If they want to keep the witches away.

The tavern was near. And this foolish George
Frequented the bar and forsook the forge,
Till his customers found 'twas no use to stop
For a hurried job at the blacksmith shop,
When George's funds began to run low.
He'd go to work and the bellows blow
And strike on the anvil with hearty whack,
But the luck that had left him would not come back!

He drove in the horse-shoe an extra nail,
And changed its quarters without avail,
For a handy blacksmith with ruddy forge,
Appeared as a rival to foolish George;
And his fame soon travelled the country round,
For where he was wanted there he was found,
And many went out of their way to stop
At the cheerful and tidy blacksmith shop.

And—would you believe it?—this foolish George,
Who favored the tavern and not the forge,
Cursing his luck, as such people will,
Kept drinking from morning till night, until
His credit was gone and his money too,
And a long, long bill at the inn was due.
And the shop with the horse-shoe over the door
Was sold by the sheriff to pay the score!

To keep luck in and the witches away,
We must bravely struggle from day to day;
If ease we covet and labor shun,
The odds are against us, ten to one.
And the lesson taught us by foolish George,
Is to hammer away at the honest forge;
For doing our duty with manly pluck
Is better than waiting for horse-shoe luck!

HUMOROUS.

Legs vs. Lawyers.

Blue Ridge Blade.

There is no cleverer gentleman than our townsman, the present adjutant-general of North Carolina, who is likewise a member of the bar; but he did not, we regret to say, altogether enjoy the Tuesday of McDowell court week. It was the general's bad fortune on that day to appear for one Van Johnson, charged with assault and battery, and eloquent was his pleading for the distressed family at home (and for the matter of that abroad,) who were dependent on Van for subsistence. It was not much of a fight, the bill of indictment was defective and Van was poor in purse, but rich in pluck. Would not the jury regard these facts and say "not guilty" for Van? The jury did as requested and the general, with a smile of triumph on his lips as the jury gave the verdict, turned with the hope thrilling through all his pocket nerves of getting that little fee, and enquired "where is Van?" He was told that Van had sought the shelter of Brindletown woods an hour before, relying in part on his lawyer, but more on his legs. That Van was not wise in this decision is now a matter of record. That the general should have taken a retainer, it is the object of this chronicle to say and to insist upon for his own and the good of all other attorneys, who may have dealings with Van in that future, which promises so much for the solicitor and so little for Van.

Trust Him Not.

Three married ladies were sitting the other evening discussing their husbands.

"I know John never deceived me in his life," said Mrs. A., and she had a look out of the eye that seemed to doubt if there was any other woman who could say so much.

"I often tell James he is too good for me," said Mrs. B. "He sometimes makes me laugh by saying: 'Mollie, if I was to do a mean thing and keep it from you, I believe I should have the nightmare the rest of my life."

Mrs. C. sat and shook her foot. She was well up with a few tricks that wild Dick, her husband, had played; besides he had often told her what sly dogs John and Jim were, and how they fooled their wives. So she said she was a little older than they, and she wouldn't trust any man from yonder to the door.

"Law!" they cried, "how miserable we should be if we felt that way!"

"I may be wrong," continued Mrs. C., but you know I go about much more than you do. My husband is a travelling man, and I frequently travel after him, and we stop at hotels, and things, you know, and see the world in motion. I'll tell you this. A man is a new creature to let him leave his family at home and appear in a strange town in a new suit of clothes and with perfume on his handkerchief."

That night when John and Jim came home their wives made them look into their eyes without winking, and swear by their beards that they had never deceived them and never would. They swore they would die first.—*Reidsville Times.*

A much greater hurra is now made over a man who walks a "thousand miles in a thousand hours," than he who walks uprightly through three-score and ten.

It will be the fashion this summer for young ladies to dress their hair on Sunday evenings so that it will lay on the shoulder. P. S.—On the shoulder of a young man. The fashion is not new, we believe.

A ragged-looking pedestrian came to the back-door of a mansion and the hired girl shouted: "We've nothin' for tramps." "Fair lady, pause," said the visitor; "I'm not a tramp nor a beggar." "What are ye, then?" "Madame, I'm a solicitor general."

NEW STYLE VISITING CARDS
in packages and neat leatherette cases. Cheap and beautiful. Gilt edge, *round corners,* at the BOOKSTORE.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Value of Wool Growing.

It will be well for the friends of sheep husbandry to keep the subject actively before the people as the time for nominating candidates approaches. The interest at stake is too great to be neglected. The value of sheep is too large to be disregarded. North Carolina is peculiarly and admirably adapted to this great industry, and we hope the intelligence of the State will see to it that some steps are taken that will lead to the fostering of that industry. A law of some kind must be enacted, or we shall be guilty of criminal neglect.

We have had enough of mere theorizing—enough of general declarations concerning the importance of sheep growing. We need practical efforts—wise and judicious legislation. The people, and the people only, can secure the desired laws. The ordinary legislator is proverbially timid. He is so afraid of his reputation and popularity that he requires to be led by the people. He has no idea of going ahead and assuming any responsibilities. Let the people, therefore, speak out and say plainly whether they are in favor of a dog law or not. The county conventions should give forth no uncertain sounds about the matter.

The sheep husbandry in the comparatively new State of Texas has grown to be immense. There was recently held at San Antonio a convention of sheep growers, numbering 181. These 181 men represented 652,000 sheep, or an average of 3,600—three thousand six hundred to each grazer. Think of this, ye farmers of North Carolina and learn a lesson of thrift and wisdom. In addition to the above it was stated that there were 200 other sheep pastures in the State, whose flocks, estimated at a smaller ratio, would number 720,000 thus giving a total of nearly 1,400,000 sheep in the possession of fewer than 400 persons. But for those who make sheep-farming their exclusive business a flock of 3,600 is a small matter. The rapidity with which a flock increases under such favorable conditions as are found in the South is astonishing, and men of the smallest means, who embark in the industry and pursue their labor with diligence and intelligence, become possessed of bewildering wealth within the space of a few years.

Why can not our people avail themselves of the same sources of wealth! It will not do to say that North Carolina is not well adapted to sheep-raising. There are over eighty counties well adapted to the purpose, and some of these counties are equal to any in Texas for the end in view.

In 1868 California produced but 15,000 pounds of wool. In ten years it has grown beyond belief. It is estimated that the wool this year, 1878, will amount to sixty millions of pounds. Now this is marvellous. But what will this large production bring the wool growers? It is said that it will net $20,000,000. The number of sheep in California is seven millions. In Texas, the sheep only number, all told, three million. In North Carolina, how many?

Farmers, consider these things. Study your own interests, and vote for men who will foster them.

We have only referred to the value of wool alone. There are other economic views connected with sheep-raising that are of great importance. Their value as food, and their astonishing capabilities in enriching lands are well worthy of special consideration.—*Wm. Star.*

Remember these things when the election comes round again.

North Carolina Tobacco—How it is Raised and Manufactured.

Mr. S. A. Thaxton, of Durham, N. C., says that the tobacco business in North Carolina is now in a fair condition. The people dwell in peace and a commendable degree of industry prevails. Mr. Thaxton says that the tobacco seed, which is the smallest of all seeds, is sown in December. By mid-April plants are produced, and these are transplanted to hills. The crop matures and is gathered from the latter part of August until the middle of October. A bed ten feet square will produce plants enough to fill hills of from six to ten acres. After the crop is gathered the ground is fertilized, tobacco being very destructive to natural fertility. The fertilizer allows the same ground to be planted with tobacco year after year. The crop gathered is stowed at first, as the manufacturers, as a rule, deal with tobacco that has been in store two years. The leaves are first sorted, and the best qualities kept for the general market. The inferior quality is kept for those who want to smoke cheaply. The leaf is ground by machinery and is then scattered on a large inclosed flat surface.—While in this condition it is flavored. No poisons or unhealthy drugs are used in this process, but the flavoring is kept a trade secret. The factory where the tobacco is ground and flavored has work houses where the freight boxes and the bags are made, and the tobacco firmly packed in the bags by machinery. Then needle-women run a double thread thro' the tops of the bags and tie the ends with great rapidity. boys and girls afterwards pasting on the trade marks and revenue stamps in such a way as to make the opening of the bag result in tearing them, thereby showing that the stamps have been used. Mr. Thaxton said the threading of the string through the bags is delicate and difficult work, and it seems impossible to invent a machine by which it can be done. The members of the white and black races work side by side, under the same rules and for the same pay, and are subject to the same overseers. Social distinctions assert themselves outside, but at work all are treated and paid alike. There is a fair profit in the tobacco business.—No tax would be better than any, but a policy that will not change the tax would be better than the contrary course now prevailing.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: The grass should be allowed to get a good start before feeding begins, and then it should be allowed to keep the start all summer. Some soiling crop, as corn or barley or millet, should be started to feed when dry weather comes on. In our climate, it is well to remember that pastures nearly always fail or run short for a month or so some time nearly every year.

The yearly dairy product of New York is 111,873,361 pounds of butter and 98,725,172 pounds of cheese. Of this total, thirty-three counties make annually 83,478,730 pounds of butter, and 95,988,920 pounds of cheese.

Of all things, do not get behind in the work in the spring. Drive the work, and do not let the work drive you. If a bad beginning is made, there will probably be a bad ending.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Jan. 5, 1879.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4. Daily.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sun
Leave Charlotte	3 20 a m	6 55 p m	.....
" Salisbury	5 34 a m	9 10 p m	.....
" High Point	7 00 a m	10 29 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	7 39 a m	11 18 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 00 a m	.....	11 05 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 16 a m	.....	3 34 a m
" Durham	10 59 a m	.....	5 03 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	7 50 a m
Leave "	3 30 p m	5 4 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 5 a m	.....

No. 2—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sunday. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 5, 1879.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 5. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 20 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 10 p m	.....	12 25 p m
Arrive Durham	5 38 p m	.....	2 56 p m
" Hillsboro	6 17 p m	.....	4 27 p m
" Greensboro	8 35 p m	.....	9 15 p m
Leave "	8 53 p m	6 47 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 28 p m	7 25 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 56 p m	9 01 a m	.....
" Charlotte	1 09 a m	10 50 a m	.....

No. 1—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. daily except Sunday, for all points in Western North Carolina. At AirLine Junction with A. & C. A. L. R. R. for all points South and South-east

No. 3—Connects at Air Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. R. R. for all points South and Southeast; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. & A. R. R. for all points South and South-west.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday	....		9 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 20 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	11 10 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	6 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	8 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York and Savannah via Richmond, Charlotte and Augusta.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA
PRESBYTERIAN.

This organ of the North Carolina Presbyterians, always orthodox and ably edited, has been improved by the addition of departments of Church and General Religious Intelligence. Its Family and Miscellaneous reading is both attractive and instructive. An epitome of Secular News is furnished every week. The ablest writers write for it, among whom are the following: Rev. Drs. Drury Lacy, J. Henry Smith, J. B. Adger and A. W. Miller, Rev. Messrs. Jos. M. Atkinson, E. M. Harding, D. E. Jordan, J. Rumple, E F Rockwell, P H Dalton, L C Vass, H G Hill, W S Lacy, W W Pharr, F H Johnston, P T Penick, R Z Johnston, S H Chester, J W Primrose, S M Smith, A F Dickson, J M Wharney, Prof. J R Blake, Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer, Mrs. Mary Ayer Miller ("Luloa") Mrs. H M Irwin, and many others.

Price $2.65 a year. Send for Premium List.
Address, JOHN McLAURIN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

Vick's Floral Guide.

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One colored Flower Plate, and 300 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year Five Copies for $5.00, Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send Five Cent stamp for a Floral Guide, containing List and Prices and plenty of information. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

MARRIED LIFE — **DR. BUTTS**, No. 12 N. Eighth St, St. Louis, Mo.

Who has had greater experience in the treatment of the sexual troubles of both male and female than any physician in the West, gives the results of his long and successful practice in his two new works, just published, entitled

The PHYSIOLOGY of MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 546 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment.

Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor in the prime of life, and the Woman, in existence from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

POPULAR PRICES—60 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts. extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE LIFE

INK! INK! INK!

THOMAS' CELEBRATED INK.
Best in the World.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of the above justly celebrated INKS.

BLACK, VIOLET, BLUE and CRIMSON

in stands, 4 oz., 8 oz., Pints and Quarts.

☞ The Violet Ink copies beautifully without blurring.

Will be sold LOW for CASH, at the
SALEM BOOK STORE.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 10, 1878.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of Government
OFFICE 71, E. STREET.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
☞ Post-Office Address, LOCK BOX
Washington City, D. C.

WHITEWASHING.

LEWIS HINE offers his services to the citizens of Salem and Winston, who wish the walls of their dwellings or outhouses neatly and durably whitewashed.

Repairing, plastering and all kindred jobs done with neatness.

Orders can be left at the new Hardware Store of Vaughn & Brown, Winston, or address him at the Winston Postoffice.

April 10, 1879.–15.

Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agts wanted. Ill. Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn.

Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Co

Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Post Office SALEM, N. C. WORKS AT Waughtown.

ESTABLISHED BY J. P. NISSEN, 1834.

Best is always cheapest in the end.

WE are better prepared for making wagons than ever before, having a much larger and better stock of thoroughly air-seasoned lumber, and the best wagon mechanics to be procured.

We employ no apprentices, and always endeavor to make

OUR WORK OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT,
AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

All who use wagons must not forget that first-class work cost more and is worth more than cheap work.

We also keep a large stock of **BUILDING LUMBER and LONG LEAF SHINGLES,** at lowest prices.

Waughtown, Forsyth County, N. C., Feb 27, 1878.—no9tf.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,
SALEM, N. C.

REMOVED TO THE BELO BUILDING.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands

☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,
tf. ***J. BLICKENDERFER.***

ROBERT D. JOHNSTON,
Fashionable Merchant Tailor,
Winston, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths Cassimeres and Suitings.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS A CUTTER

in New York City, and in this State, enables him to guarantee satisfaction in all goods made to order.

☞ **PRICES MODERATE.** ☜

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President.
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
I. DEVEREAUX Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL Insurable Against Loss or CLASSES OF Property, Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

The withdrawal of J. H. SAILOR from the firm of CRAFT & SAILOR has caused the firm to offer their VERY LARGE

NURSERY STOCK

at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All persons in want of Fruit Trees, Plants, &c., should write at once for

SPECIAL PRICES.

The finest and largest stock ever offered. Notes and accounts must be settled at once.
CRAFT & SAILOR.

THE NURSERY BUSINESS will henceforth be carried on, in all its branches, at the GROUNDS now occupied with stock, by the undersigned, who has become sole Proprietor of THE CEDAR COVE NURSERY,
N. W. CRAFT,
RED PLAINS,
Yadkin Co., N. C.

Geo. B. Everitt,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts.

OFFICE in the one occupied by the late Col. Masten.

☞ All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention.

We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth.

Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-tf

NEW NOVELS.

Latest Nos. FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY.
" " RIVARSIDE LIBRARY.
" " UNION SQUARE LIBRARY.
" " HARPER'S & APPLETON'S BOUND NOVELS.
BEADLE'S 5 CENT LIBRARY.
" 10 " NOVELS.
With an assortment of useful articles in our line, at the BOOKSTORE.

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

OUR DAILY STATE EXCHANGES.

THE RALEIGH OBSERVER,
A Daily and Weekly
DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,
Published in Raleigh
BY P. M. HALE, & W. L. SAUNDERS.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE:

Daily Observer, one year		$8
" "	six months	4
" "	three months	2
Weekly "	one year	2
" "	six months	75 cts.

Address
THE OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE MORNING STAR.
DAILY, PUBLISHED BY WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance:

One copy one year (postage paid,)		$7.00
" " six months,	" "	4.00
" three months,	" "	2.00
" one month	" "	1.00

THE DAILY NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION

One copy one year,	$5.00
" " six months,	$3.00
" " three mohths,	$2.00
WEEKLY EDITION, one year,	$1.00

THE DAILY OBSERVER.
published by
CHAS. R. JONES, in Charlotte, N. C.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily 1 year, (post paid) in advance		$8.00
" 6 mos	"	4.05
" 3 mos.	"	2.00
" 1 mon.	"	70 cts.

WILMINGTON DAILY SUN,
published by
CICERO W. HARRIS,
Wilmington, N. C.
Terms:—$7 a year.

THOS. R PURNELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

PRANG'S BIRTHDAY CARDS, SCRIPTURE TEXTS,
The most beautiful cards made. For sale at the BOOKSTORE.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute CURE. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. R. Squire, Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

GEO. W. HINSHAW, W. M. HINSHAW

HINSHAW BROS.,

(SHALLOWFORD STREET Opposite Piedmont Warehouse.)

WINSTON, N. C.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRASS SEEDS, GUANO,
FERTILIZERS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

WE are grateful to our friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have had for the past two years while doing business for Allison & Addison, of Richmond, Va., and in soliciting a continuance of the same we desire to call your attention to a few facts:

1st. For thirteen years we have been engaged in the Mercantile business and think we understand it pretty thoroughly and know the wants of our people.
2nd. We have sufficient capital to enable us to buy our Goods exclusively for Cash, thereby saving the discounts.
3rd. We buy in large quantities and at the lowest prices.
4th. We have the best arranged and most convenient Storehouse and Warehouse in Western North Carolina.
5th. We pay no rents or unnecessary expenses.
6th. We employ none but first-class salesmen.
7th. We appreciate the hardness of the times and want only a fair living profit on our goods.
8th. We never have and never will, knowingly, misrepresent any article to effect a sale.
9th. We base all our transactions on cash values in exchanging Merchandise for Produce of every description.
10th. We are willing always to meet fair, honest and open competition, but will not resort to trickery to make sales.
11th. We carry as large and fine an assortment of goods as can be found in this part of the State.
12th. We receive New Goods nearly every day.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY,
UNBLEACHED AND BLEACHED DOMESTICS,
CAMBRICS, DRILLINGS, PLAIDS, FLANNELS,
LINSEYS, TICKINGS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, MERINO
VESTS AND PANTS FOR LADIES AND GENTS,
BLANKETS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, JEANS,
COTTONADES, A FULL LINE OF FRIES' JEANS,
SHEETING AND YARNS, LARGE STOCK OF NOTIONS,
HATS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, SHOES AND
BOOTS, HARDWARE, NAILS, AXES, SAWS, HAMMERS,
KETTLES, POTS, OVENS AND LIDS, HORSE AND
MULE SHOES, CUTLERY, LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS,
GLASS, PUTTY, ROPE, BUCKETS, TUBS, DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, OILS,
VARNISHES, SYRUPS, SALT, MEAT, LARD, COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA, CANDLES, CANNED FRUITS,
JELLIES, OYSTERS, CRACKERS, CANDIES, FLOUR,
MEAL, CHOP, CORN AND SOLE LEATHER. WE
SELL SPENCER HANES' UPPER LEATHER, NONE
BETTER FOR WEAR.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S
"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT,
is the cheapest Fertilizer, according to grade, on the market, and has given almost universal satisfaction. Standard guaranteed. We refer to 300 farmers in this and adjoining counties, who have been and are using it. We also keep fresh ground PLASTER and No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

ALL OUR SEEDS ARE FIRST CLASS.

We keep a full line of SHOES FOR LADIES AND MISSES, made at Winchester, Va., every pair of which we warrant. We also have a very large stock of other Shoes and Boots.

Dried Fruits and all Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing.
W. T. BOHANON, of Davie County,
NEWTON H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth County,
W. P. BENTON, of Stokes County,
} Salesmen.
RESPECTFULLY,
April 10, 1879. **HINSHAW BROTHERS.**

VARIOUS KINDS OF BOOKS
AT THE
SALEM BOOKSTORE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Several Lots of School Books at Cost.

CALL AND SEE THOSE POPULAR
BLACK BASKETS,
SCRAP BOOK AND ALBUM
ORNAMENTS.

A FEW CHROMOS & STEEL ENGRAVINGS AT COST.

AT AND SOME BELOW COST.

BOX PAPERS VERY CHEAP,
Some as Low as 10cts. 15cts. and 20cts.

A VARIETY OF
FANCY GOODS,

Call and Examine our Stock.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.